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APPLICATION NO.	FILING DATE	FIRST NAMED INVENTOR	ATTORNEY DOCKET NO.	CONFIRMATION NO.
10/788,689	02/26/2004	Chuan-De Huang		7004
25859	7590	05/27/2005		
WEI TE CHUNG FOXCONN INTERNATIONAL, INC. 1650 MEMOREX DRIVE SANTA CLARA, CA 95050			EXAMINER TSIDULKO, MARK	
			ART UNIT 2875	PAPER NUMBER

DATE MAILED: 05/27/2005

Please find below and/or attached an Office communication concerning this application or proceeding.

## Office Action Summary

**Application No.**

10/788,689

**Applicant(s)**

HUANG ET AL.

**Examiner**

Mark Tsidulko

**Art Unit**

2875

-- The MAILING DATE of this communication appears on the cover sheet with the correspondence address --

### Period for Reply

A SHORTENED STATUTORY PERIOD FOR REPLY IS SET TO EXPIRE 3 MONTH(S) FROM THE MAILING DATE OF THIS COMMUNICATION.

- Extensions of time may be available under the provisions of 37 CFR 1.136(a). In no event, however, may a reply be timely filed after SIX (6) MONTHS from the mailing date of this communication.
- If the period for reply specified above is less than thirty (30) days, a reply within the statutory minimum of thirty (30) days will be considered timely.
- If NO period for reply is specified above, the maximum statutory period will apply and will expire SIX (6) MONTHS from the mailing date of this communication.
- Failure to reply within the set or extended period for reply will, by statute, cause the application to become ABANDONED (35 U.S.C. § 133). Any reply received by the Office later than three months after the mailing date of this communication, even if timely filed, may reduce any earned patent term adjustment. See 37 CFR 1.704(b).

### Status

- 1) ☒ Responsive to communication(s) filed on 26 February 2004.
- 2a) ☐ This action is **FINAL**. 2b) ☒ This action is non-final.
- 3) ☐ Since this application is in condition for allowance except for formal matters, prosecution as to the merits is closed in accordance with the practice under *Ex parte Quayle*, 1935 C.D. 11, 453 O.G. 213.

### Disposition of Claims

- 4) ☒ Claim(s) 1-13 is/are pending in the application.
- 4a) Of the above claim(s) \_\_\_\_\_ is/are withdrawn from consideration.
- 5) ☐ Claim(s) \_\_\_\_\_ is/are allowed.
- 6) ☒ Claim(s) 1-13 is/are rejected.
- 7) ☐ Claim(s) \_\_\_\_\_ is/are objected to.
- 8) ☐ Claim(s) \_\_\_\_\_ are subject to restriction and/or election requirement.

### Application Papers

- 9) ☐ The specification is objected to by the Examiner.
- 10) ☒ The drawing(s) filed on 26 February 2004 is/are: a) ☒ accepted or b) ☐ objected to by the Examiner.  
Applicant may not request that any objection to the drawing(s) be held in abeyance. See 37 CFR 1.85(a).  
Replacement drawing sheet(s) including the correction is required if the drawing(s) is objected to. See 37 CFR 1.121(d).
- 11) ☐ The oath or declaration is objected to by the Examiner. Note the attached Office Action or form PTO-152.

### Priority under 35 U.S.C. § 119

- 12) ☒ Acknowledgment is made of a claim for foreign priority under 35 U.S.C. § 119(a)-(d) or (f).
- a) ☒ All b) ☐ Some \* c) ☐ None of:
1. ☒ Certified copies of the priority documents have been received.
2. ☐ Certified copies of the priority documents have been received in Application No. \_\_\_\_\_.
3. ☐ Copies of the certified copies of the priority documents have been received in this National Stage application from the International Bureau (PCT Rule 17.2(a)).
- \* See the attached detailed Office action for a list of the certified copies not received.

### Attachment(s)

- 1) ☒ Notice of References Cited (PTO-892)
- 2) ☐ Notice of Draftsperson's Patent Drawing Review (PTO-948)
- 3) ☒ Information Disclosure Statement(s) (PTO-1449 or PTO/SB/08)  
Paper No(s)/Mail Date 040805.
- 4) ☐ Interview Summary (PTO-413)  
Paper No(s)/Mail Date. \_\_\_\_\_.
- 5) ☐ Notice of Informal Patent Application (PTO-152)
- 6) ☐ Other: \_\_\_\_\_.

## DETAILED ACTION

### *Claim Rejections - 35 USC § 102*

The following is a quotation of the appropriate paragraphs of 35 U.S.C. 102 that form the basis for the rejections under this section made in this Office action:

A person shall be entitled to a patent unless –

(e) the invention was described in (1) an application for patent, published under section 122(b), by another filed in the United States before the invention by the applicant for patent or (2) a patent granted on an application for patent by another filed in the United States before the invention by the applicant for patent, except that an international application filed under the treaty defined in section 351(a) shall have the effects for purposes of this subsection of an application filed in the United States only if the international application designated the United States and was published under Article 21(2) of such treaty in the English language.

Claims 1, 4, 5, 7-9, 12, 13 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 102(e) as being anticipated by Hiraishi et al. (US 2003/0156238).

Referring to Claim 1 Hiraishi et al. disclose (Fig.4) a light guide assembly including a light guide plate [25] having a light incidence surface (vertical surface receiving a light from a light source [24], not indicated by number), a light emitting surface (upper horizontal surface of the light guide plate, not indicated by number) and a film [27] provided on the light emitting surface and blocking UV rays (Abstract).

Referring to Claims 2, 8 Hiraishi et al. disclose (Fig.4) a masking film [27] attached to the light emitting surface of the light guide [25].

Referring to Claim 5 Hiraishi et al. disclose (Figs.4, 7) a light guide assembly including a light guide plate [54] (Fig.7) having a light incidence surface (inclined surface, not indicated by number), receiving a light from a light source [51], a light emitting surface (an upper horizontal surface of the light guide plate, not indicated by number) and a film [27] (see Fig.4) provided on the light emitting surface and blocking UV rays (Abstract).

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Referring to Claim 7 Hiraishi et al. disclose (Figs.4, 7) a light system for emitting light beams including (see Fig.7) a light source [51], a light guide plate [54] having a light incidence surface (inclined surface, not indicated by number), receiving a light from a light source [51], a light emitting surface (an upper horizontal surface of the light guide plate, not indicated by number) angled with regard to the light incidence surface and a masking film [27] (see Fig.4) provided on the light emitting surface and blocking UV rays (Abstract).

Referring to Claims 9, 10, 12 Hiraishi et al. disclose (Abstract) that the light guide has a diffusing sheet having an UV absorber.

Referring to Claim 13 Hiraishi et al. disclose (Fig.4) a light guide having a light incidence surface (vertical surface receiving a light from a light source [24], not indicated by number), a light emitting surface (upper horizontal surface of the light guide plate, not indicated by number) orthogonally joins the light incidence surface).

### ***Claim Rejections - 35 USC § 103***

The following is a quotation of 35 U.S.C. 103(a) which forms the basis for all obviousness rejections set forth in this Office action:

(a) A patent may not be obtained though the invention is not identically disclosed or described as set forth in section 102 of this title, if the differences between the subject matter sought to be patented and the prior art are such that the subject matter as a whole would have been obvious at the time the invention was made to a person having ordinary skill in the art to which said subject matter pertains. Patentability shall not be negated by the manner in which the invention was made.

Claim 2 is rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over Hiraishi et al. (US 2003/0156238) in view of Okumura et al. (US 6,100,633).

Hiraishi et al. discloses the instant claimed invention except for method of forming a masking film.

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Okumura et al. disclose an UV masking coating formed by printing method (col.10, lines 25-29).

It would have been obvious to one having ordinary skill in the art, at the time the invention was made, to provide the printing method of forming UV masking film, as taught by Hiraishi et al., for the light guide of Hiraishi et al. in order to obtain UV rays protection.

Claim 3 is rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over Hiraishi et al. (US 2003/0156238) in view of Chandehari et al. (US 6,673,524).

Hiraishi et al. discloses the instant claimed invention except for laser deposition method of forming of the masking film.

Chandehari et al. disclose (col.3, lines 4-9) a method of forming a hard mask using a laser deposition. This method allows direct patterning of the mask without resist and obtain greater resolution.

It would have been obvious to one having ordinary skill in the art, at the time the invention was made, to provide the masking film formed by laser deposition, as taught by Chandehari et al. , for the device of Hiraishi et al. , in order to direct patterning of the mask without resist and obtain greater resolution.

Claim 6 is rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over Hiraishi et al. (US 2003/0156238) in view of Iwamatsu et al. (S 6,565,932).

Hiraishi et al. discloses the instant claimed invention except for an UV masking film on an incidence surface.

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Iwamatsu et al. disclose an UV masking film on an incidence surface (col.17, lines 10-16).

It is well known in the art, that the UV absorbers prevent yellowing of the light conductive plates by UV light emitted from the light source, therefore locating the masking film on the incidence surface prevents discoloration of the light guide.

It would have been obvious to one having ordinary skill in the art, at the time the invention was made, to provide the UV masking film on an incidence surface of the light guide of Hiraishi et al., as taught by Iwamatsu et al., in order to prevent discoloration of the light guide.

Claim 11 is rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over Hiraishi et al. (US 2003/0156238).

Hiraishi et al. disclose (Fig.4) a light guide [25] having on a top a diffusing sheet [27] with an UV absorber and a prism sheet [28] on a top of the diffusing sheet [27], but do not disclose that the prism sheet includes the UV absorber. It is understood for those skilled in the art, that providing the prism sheet [28] with the UV absorber, instead of diffusing sheet [27], allow to obtain an absolutely the same result of blocking the UV irradiation.

It would have been obvious to one having ordinary skill in the art, at the time the invention was made, to provide the prism sheet of the device of Hiraishi et al. having an UV absorber, as taught for diffusing sheet, for the purpose of blocking the UV rays.

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***Conclusion***

Any inquiry concerning this communication or earlier communications from the examiner should be directed to Mark Tsidulko whose telephone number is (571)272-2384. The examiner can normally be reached on 8 - 5.

If attempts to reach the examiner by telephone are unsuccessful, the examiner's supervisor, Sandra O'Shea can be reached on (571) 272-2378. The fax phone number for the organization where this application or proceeding is assigned is (703) 872-9306 for all communications.

Information regarding the status of an application may be obtained from the Patent Application Information Retrieval (PAIR) system. Status information for published applications may be obtained from either Private PAIR or Public PAIR. Status information for unpublished applications is available through Private PAIR only. For more information about the PAIR system, see <http://pair-direct.uspto.gov>. Should you have questions on access to the Private PAIR system, contact the Electronic Business Center (EBC) at 866-217-9197 (toll-free).

M.T.  
April 8, 2005

  
**JOHN ANTHONY WARD**  
**PRIMARY EXAMINER**